

## **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

The Official Action dated 26 May 2004 has been carefully considered, along with cited references, applicable sections of the Patent Act, Patent Rules.

The specification is objected to because of some informalities.

In response, the specification has been amended according to the Examiner's suggestions.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wright, Jr. et al in view of Hatagishi.

Applicant respectfully submits that the present invention is significantly different from that of the cited arts as can be seen from their respective structures. Applicant's invention as specified in the amended claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over these references when taken either singularly or in combination for the following reasons:

The Examiner cites Wright, Jr. et al as an example of a base 72, two conductor blades 28 secured to the base and extended outwardly from the base 72, each of the conductor blade having a groove (not labeled) defined between ears 76, and opening 84 communicating with the groove, the width of the opening is bigger than the groove, a fuse member 24 having two ends 60 engaged in the openings is bigger than the groove, a fuse member 24 having two ends 60 engaged in the openings of the blades via the grooves and the

diameter of the ends of the fuse are bigger than the openings. Wright Jr. does not show the blades being planar blades.

The Examiner then cites Hatagishi as an example showing two planar conductor blades (39a, 39b) for receiving a fuse 21.

As to claim 2, a conductor extension (as labeled) extended from the base 74. As to claim 3, a cover (68, 70).

Actually, in Wright, Jr., the cartridge fuse 24 includes an elongated cylindrical body 58 that is normally made of glass materials and that will be easily broken, and electrical contacts 60 at each end. The elongated cylindrical body 58 is received in a fuse drawer 30 for being forced to engage with the tongs 76 of the fuse clips 28, and the fuse drawer 30 is required to be slidably received in a guide 32 that is connected to the electrical device 20. Wright, Jr. discloses a complicated cartridge fuse 24 having an elongated cylindrical body 58 made of glass materials. In addition, Wright, Jr. fails to disclose fuse extensions extended from the fuse clips and having polygonal cross section.

Furthermore, the cartridge fuse 24 of Wright, Jr. discloses the most typical fuse member having two circular or cylindrical electrical contacts 60 provided on the ends of the elongated cylindrical body 58.

In Hatagishi, the fuse 40 also includes a complicated structure having a fuse pattern 30 disposed in a substrate 41, and having terminals 29a, 29b coupled to the ends of the fuse pattern 30, for being inserted into slots 37a, 37b of a pair of pressure terminals 39a, 39b. Hatagishi also fails to disclose fuse extensions extended from the pressure terminals 39a, 39b and having polygonal cross section

for coupling to the other electric facilities. Hatagishi also fails to disclose a cover for shielding the pressure terminals 39a, 39b and the fuse 40.

By contrast, in Applicant's invention, as amended in the amended claim 1, a simplified fuse member (5) is disclosed and has two ends (51, 52) for engaging into the openings (23, 63) via the grooves (22, 62) of the planar conductor blades (2, 6). In addition, and simultaneously, each of the planar conductor blades (2, 6) includes a conductor extension (41, 43) extended out of the base (3) and having a polygonal cross section, and a cover (1) secured onto the base (3), to shield and to retain the fuse member and the planar conductor blades in the base.

It is to be noted that the fuse member (5) of Applicant's invention includes two conductor extension (41, 43) extended out of the base (3) and extended from the planar conductor blades (2, 6) for easily coupling purposes. In Wright Jr. et al, the fuse member includes two circular or cylindrical electrical contacts 60 provided on the ends of the elongated cylindrical body (58), but not in conductor extension-type extended therefrom. Similarly, in Hatagishi, the terminals 29a, 29b of the fuse 40 are coupled to the ends of the fuse pattern 30 and in block shape, but not in conductor extension-type extended therefrom.

The cited arts fail to teach a simplified fuse member (5) having two ends (51, 52) for engaging into openings (23, 63) of a planar conductor blades (2, 6), and simultaneously, each of the planar conductor blades includes a conductor extension (41, 43) extended out of the base (3) and having a polygonal cross section, and a cover

(1) secured onto the base (3). The applicant's invention is different from that of the cited arts and has improved over the cited arts.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicant respectfully submits that the present invention is patentably distinguishable over the cited arts and that the application is now in condition for allowance, and such action is earnestly solicited.

Courtesy and cooperation of Examiner VU are appreciated.

respectfully submitted,

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